## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSRMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-LUMIN BROTHER MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE ENCHANTERS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - DEMCATE GROUNT

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway .- LOVE AND LAURA ERENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWGY, -DEAD HEART

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com-Nort.—Living Whalk, &c., at all hours.—Hor o' Mi Thumb.—Lessons rox Lovers, afternoon and evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mochanics' Hall, 672 Broad MELODEON CONCERT HALL. 539 Broadway. -- Round

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Sorge GAIRTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. JEALOUS CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowers -

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway. --NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- BURLESQUE TEMPERANCE HALL, Princeton-Sylvesten Blunden's

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, April 17, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The correspondence from Yorktown, which we publish to-day, will give our readers a very accurate and interesting description of the progress of affairs in front of that city. It will be seen that the greatest activity provails in both armies Firing from the rebel batteries is an every day event, and meets with an occasional response from our artillery, while preparations are being made by the commanding general for an assault, which must prove of a terrific character. A skirmish took place on Saturday, in which a scattering fire was kept up on both sides. The skirmish was con. tiqued on Sunday morning, but with what effect on the enemy was not ascertained. Our loss is insignificant. The Petersburg Express describes it as an important affair, and says:-"We did not hear the number of Confederates engaged, but it is stated that three of our regiments sustained considerable loss in killed and wounded The Yankees are thought to have suffered greatly. Had the enemy been allowed to fortify he might, with a very small force, have menaced and held in check a large body of our troops, while he could have sent off a greater portion of his to co-operate In other fields." The same paper adds—"It is stated, further, that a general battle is imminent on the peninsula, and not a few in our city yesterday were prepared to hear of active fighting at any moment. It is now known with certainty that McClellan, at the head of an immense army, is there, and it is also known that our generals have made ample preparations to give the enemy a desperate fight the moment he offers battle."

The Merrimac still lies up quietly at Norfolk. We publish to-day the official report of General Grant of the battle at Pittsburg Landing, or Shitoh, as it may perhaps more properly be called, and also the report of General Sherman describing the pursuit of the enemy towards Corinth. The account of the fight, which we give from the South ern papers, in another column, will be found very interesting.

Despatches received at the War Departmen yesterday from Kansas City, bring official intelligence of the battle at Apache Pass, in New Mexico. Our loss is one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy acknowledge their loss to be from three hundred to four hundred killed and wounded. Ninety-three rebels were taken prisoners, thirteen of whom are officers. Our forces cap tured and burned sixty-four wagons, laden with provisions and ammunition, and killed two hun dred mules. The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of our guas, but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Texans fell back to Santa Fe after the fight.

The Secretary of the Navy received a despatch yesterday from Cairo announcing that Commodore Foote had advanced with his flotilla to within three quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, General Pope's command occupying the Arkansas shore. Ten mortar boats were in position off Fort Pillow, and had opened fire at six o'clock on Tuesday evening. Commodore Foote states that he is con fident of reducing the fort.

The New Orleans Della announces that seven o eight of our vessels-Porter's mortar boats no doubt-had made an attack upon Forts Jackson and St. Philip, without mentioning the date, and that as they retired upon being fired on by the forts, it was evident that a reconnoissance only was intended.

By the Canada, at Halifax, we learn that the New York packet ship Yorktown had been cap tured at sea by a Southern privateer. No particulars are given, but as the fact is announced under the head of the very latest news, we presume the seizure must have been made near the British const.

The revolution in the mode of waging war at mea, produced by the engagement between the Oferrinac and Monitor, is acknowledged as fully complete by England. The questions of the neces. sity of an immediate construction of an iron-

war ships, and the danger of ing on land fortifications for the of a coast line, were debated in the British House of Commons during two nights, as we mentioned on Tuesday. Although the whole matter was treated very cautiously and with spirit by the Cabinet Ministers, it is quite evident that the Palmerston government is excited, if not alarmed, at the position in which the country is placed, its wooden line-of-battle ships being valueless and a huge additional expense being rendered absolutely necessary for the building of new iron vessels and the alteration and sheathing of old frigates of oak. It is claimed that Captain Cowper Coles, of the British Navy, originated

the plan after which the Monitor has been built. The great military landworks, for the defence of Spithead, which had just been undertaken, have been suspended at the instance of Parliament. The French iron-plated gunboat which arrived in the Seine from Bordeaux about a year ago, has been lengthened and modified in shape: she is now completed, and being wholly roofed in by a casing of iron plates, presents a remarkable appearance in the water-something like a gigantic egg. She has two very short funnels, two engines, and is propelled by two sorews.

The Russian government is determined to save every rouble possible in order to apply the money for the fitting out of an iron-plated fleet.

The English government had officially announced the retirement of its military contingent from Mexico, with the exception of a small force, which is ordered not to take any part in or give any aid to an advance into the interior. Spain has avowed her intention not to ally herself with any "recondite schemes" for the subjugation of the Mexicans; so that the tripartite alliance may be said to be at an end, so far as the idea of a permanent invasion is concerned. France, in the absence of information to the contrary, is now acting alone on the soil of the republic, and the Paris correspondent of the London News states that the Mexican ques tion, as between Napoleon and England, has become of a "very ticklish" nature.

CONGRESS.

The President sent a special message to both houses of Congress yesterday, announcing his ap proval of the act abolishing slavery in the Dis triot of Columbia. The President has appointed ex-Mayor Berret, of Washington; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, and Daniel R. Goodlee, formerly of Nort's Carolina, Commissioners to de termine the validity and value of the claims pre sented under the act of emancipation.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hale withdrew his resignation of the chairmanship of the Naval Com mittee. Bills providing a Territorial government for Kanawha (Western Virginia), and for the enforce. ment of the laws of the United States, were refer. red. Mr. McDougall continued his remarks respecting the arrest of General Stone, and opposed the adoption of the motion calling on the President for information on the subject instead of the Secretary of War. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, spoke against it. The death of Mr. Cooper, representative of the Seventh district of Pennsylvania, was announced, and the customary resolutions of condolense

In the House of Representatives, a bill appro pristing thirty millions of dollars to make up deciencies in the appropriations for the pay of the army was passed by a vote of one hundred and ninety year to two nays—Messrs. Calvert and May both of Maryland, voting in the negative. A join resolution, requiring Treasury certificates to bear date at the time the claims are audited and settled. was introduced and referred. The bill organizing the army signal corps was passed. A resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the government should not interfere with the transmission of intelligence by telegraph, when it will not afford aid to the enemy, was adopted. announced, resolutions of condolence adopted, and the House adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Canada, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th of April, reached Halifax yesterday. Her news is two days later than that received by the Norwegian.

The Liverpool cotton market tended upwards on the 5th instant, but the quotations remained unchanged. Flour was steady. Provisions remained steady, with a quiet market. Consols closed in London on the 5th instant at 93% a 94 for money. Our advices from the continent of Europe are not of much importance.

The French papers very generally comment or the recent naval conflict at Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimac, and on the complete revolution which has thus been caused in na val warfare. They make particular reference to the excitement caused in England by this change, and to the assertions of the English press that new navy must be built. The Opinion Nationals hopes that these new inventions and improvements will make naval warfare so terrible as in the end to prevent it altogether. The Courrier du Havre thinks that if England, France and the United States were to spend large sums of money, and each were to be possessed of an invulnerable steel-clad navy, the position of affairs would scarcely be altered, as neither Power would be able to make any impression upon the navy of the other. It also argues that the cost is too enormous ever to allow iron vessels to come into such general use as wooden ships. All the papers however, coincide in the opinion that iron vessels will henceforth displace all others for harbor and coast defences.

The Canada reports, under the head of the very atest news, that the New York packet ship Yorkown, trading between New York and London, had been captured by a rebel Southern privateer. Our telegraphic report by the Canada does not contain any particulars as to the situation of the vessels at the time of the seizure, the name of the privateer, or the destination or cargo of the Yorktown; but as the Canada left Queenstown on the 6th instant and the fact is stated as a portion of the latest Liverpool news of the previous day, it is to be presumed that the occurrence took place in the near neighborhood of the English or Irish coast, and that both vessels were in some one of the ports of Great Britain when the Canada took her leparture for Boston. The ship Yorktown was built in New York, by William H. Webb, in the year 1847. She is eleven hundred and fifty tone ourthen, and has three decks. She'is built of oak. traws twenty feet of water, and was metalled in June, 1860. She is owned by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and her measurement shows that she is one hundred and seventy feet in length thirty-eight feet in breadth, and twenty-two feet

The Yorkiown was last surveyed in this port is January, 1860, and was a favorite vessel, both for freight and passengers. We believe she was com manded by Captain Crosby,

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to provent frands upon laborers and others seeking emscenared flost, of the instillty of wood a playment was passed, as well as others of less in-

terest. A long debate took place on a motion to instruct the Internal Affairs Committee to report the Metropolitan Health bill immediately. With-out coming to any decision on the motion the Senate went into executive session, and after-wards took up and debated the bill providing for a sufficient enlargement of the canals to permit the passage of gunboats. Favorable reports were made on the bills for the better protection of buildings in this city against fire, and to establish bulkhead pier lines for New York and Brooklyn. The bill for the reorganization of the State militia and the enrolment of a National Guard was debated for some time, but the Senate adjourned without making any disposition of it. In the Assembly, a special committee of five on the apportionment of the Congressional districts of the State was announced by the Speaker. A large number of bills received their third reading, many of which were passed; but the majority of them were only of local or private importance. Among them were, however, those to provide means for the support of government, to provide means for the payment of the canal indebtedness, the General Tax bill, to regulate the sale of poisons, to inflict punishment for the use of false brands, stamps and trade marks, and some others of particular interest to the people of this city. The Spring Street Ballroad bill was recommitted for an

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Wm. E. Curtis, Esq., in the chair. A resolution was ed awarding the contract of the mason work of primary school in the Nineteenth ward to Mason & Carey, carpenter work to William Coulton, and painting to Charles Loeber. The discussion in re-lation to military education was postponed. No further business of importance was transacted.

The Grand Jury of Paterson, N. J., have indictd Mr. Lawrence Holms for reporting, and the Daily Guardian for publishing, reports of a seduction and abortion case, on the grounds of their ob scenity. Mr. Holms, who reported the proceedings, was attending court as a invor, but has since ecome associate editor of the Guardian. In this State proceedings in courts of justice are permitted to be published; but it entirely depends upon the good taste of the reporter and the supervising editor to judge what portions should be omitted or delicately worded so as not to offend the sense or

The market for beef cattle was substantially the same yesterday as last week. Some of the brokers nd butchers reported a reduction in prices; but we found the range about the same. The average prices might have been a trifle lower. Prices varied from 7 cents to 81/2 cents a 9 cents, with a large proportion of the sales at 8 cents a 81/4 cents or prime corn fed steers. Milch cows have been in rather more inquiry; but prices remain about the same. Veals were steady for prime, but dull and lower for common. Sheep and lambs sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$6, according to quality wine sold at 4 cents a 41% cents for still fed. 41% cents a 4% cents for heavy corn fed, and 3% cents a 4 cents for light fed. The total receipts were 3,517 beeves, 127 cows, 991 veals, 6,170 sheep and

The stock market was firm yesterday, General Grant's official report having ellenced the fears of the doubters with regard to the battle of Pittsborg Landing, and rumors with regard to the object of M. Mercier's visit to Washington tending to encourage hopes of a cessation of bostilities. Governments improved 1/2. Money continued very easy—call loans 5 a 6 per cent. Exhange inactive; gold 101% a 101%. The trade table for the month of March will be found in the money arti tle, in another column.

The cotton merket was again active yesterday, and frmer, with sales of 1,800 bales-a good part to spin ners—closing stiff on the basis of 28 %c. for middling up. lands. Some holders demanded 29c., and refused to sell or less. Mr. Samuel Smith's Liverpool circular of the Is of April contains the following statement regarding movements in India cotton:—The export of cotton from India is disappointing expectations. The shipments from Bombay to Europe in January and February show a deficiency of more than 60,000 bales as compared with last year, and the arrivals from the interior-continue on very moderate scale. He gives the imports into Liverpeol to the 25th of March, as follows:-

1862, bales 1,000 1861 891,000 1,000,000 820,000 

520,000 revives at all in Manchester. Applying this weekly reduction to the stock, on hand, and it will be easy to estimate the steady-exhaustion of supply going on in Great Britain. The cotton affoat on it way to England on the 28th of March, the circular -- which is regarded as very good authority in the trade-states as follows:-

Decrease......218,000 35.000

The flour market was heavy and lower, and fell off from Sc. to 10c., and on some kinds, especially of common and medium grades, 15c. per bbl. Wheat was easier and irregular, while sales were moderate. Western mixed was in fair request, at 58c. a 58 %c. in store, and 59c. a soc. delivered. Pork was lower, but active at the consession, with sales of new mess at \$12 62% a \$12 75, and of prime do. at \$10 a \$10 37%. Sugars were steady, with sales of 500 hhds. Coffee was quiet. Freights were irmer, with a fair amount of engagements at rates given n another column.

The New Policy of Napoleon in Europe

We published yesterday the important despatch that M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, had proceeded to Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, Much speculation is affoat as to the object of his visit to the rebel capital. Some think it has something to do with tobacco, in which the French government has an interest. But nothing of this kind would take a French Minister from the capital of the United States to the capital of the secoded States at such a moment as this It would be beneath the dignity of the representative of the French empire. It is far more likely that the visit is purely diplomatic, and that it has grown out of some of the recent events of the war. A day or two before the visit the Merrimac communicated with the French steamer, probably with a reply to some communication of M. Mercier. Let us unravel

The late naval battles in Hampton Roads have thoroughly alarmed the British Parliament for the safety of their coast. Their wooden walls, and even their stone walls, avail nothing against iron-plated steamships. The English coast is vulnerable at any moment to any Power which possesses these terrible vessels. Now it is known to the British oligarchy that Napoleon possesses these ships in abundance, and that he has been silently and secretly constructing them for a long time. Hence their alarm Hitherto nothing prevented him from carrying out the policy of his uncle, and chastising England, but the barrier presented by her navy, and in some degree her coast fortifications. The invention of iron-plated vessels practically tested in Hampton Roads, has rendered these balwarks of no account; and well may the aristocracy of England turn pale. Their sheet anchor is gone. They are now at the mercy of their more warlike Gallic neigh-

now solved. Had the elder Napoleon possessed such an instrumentality, England would have been, at this day, either a dependency of France, or, if still independent, a fourth rate petty Power. Had England not been an island, and had it formed part of the continent of Europe, contiguous to France, no one can doubt that she would either he annexed to the dominant Power of the Continent, or, at best, would hold about the same relationship to France as does Belgium or Italy. The insular position of Britannia, and her command of the seas, protected her against the world in arms. But the battle of Hampton Roads strips her of her strength like Samson shorn of his hair. Henceforth France is des tined to rule all Europe. Louis Napoleon will now carry out the unfinished role of his uncle, and his iron-plated vessels, new ready for ac tion, will speedily enter the Thames, bombard London, and tame the pride of the lineal descendants of those who chained the mighty eagle of France upon the lonely rock of St. Helena, where he gnawed out his own vitals Before his invasion of Russia he had prepared an immense expedition to England; but the development of alarming movements on the Continent, started by the diplomacy of England to divert the storm from herself, suddenly checked his purpose. The invasion of Russia was a failure; but Napoleon III. has avenged the defeat. He has since taken vengeance on the treachery of Austria. It only remains to avenge Waterloo and punish England. He believes this is his destisy, and it is the pinnacle

of his ambition. In order to be successful in so great an en terprise, Napoleon deems it necessary to be or a friendly footing with the greatest naval Power of the world-the United States. Hence the visit of Mercier to Richmond. It has been stated recently that Napoleon had suddenly changed his policy in reference to the Ameri can war; that he had espoused the side of the North, and was about to recall his recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. Now the object of the visit of Mercier is to tell Jeff Davis and his Cabinet that they must submit at once; that if they do not France will take part with the North, and settle the affair very soon. But if the Southern leaders will lay down their arms the Emperor of the French will interpose to save their necks. This reasoning will proba bly be successful. Napoleon will then say to one government:-"See what I have done for you I have restored the Union I will, moreover, abandon Mexico, and atl! designs upon this continent. You have my permission to ap propriate Canada. I want your secret friend ship for my enterprises in Europe. At least, desire that you will pledge me that you will maintain a strict neutrality." That, we think, he-may fairly calculate upon; and then, let England look out. Napeleon is now master of the cituation, and he will be sure to make the

The Navat Panie in England. In this morning's paper will be found a full report of the interesting debate which took lase in the House of Commons on the 30th ult. in relation to iron-clad vessels-of-war. It will be seen from it that our transatlantic cousins are in great alarm at the facts developed in the recent engagement between the Merrimae and Monitor. That event operated upon them like a new revelation. It took out of them the starch of their arzogance and selfconceit, and has left them terribly nervous and aprious about the future.

best of it.

The motives of this anxiety are not exaggerated. Never had a nation greater cause to feel troubled. In a single day it has seen not only its most cherished illusions and prejudices de stroyed, but the work of centuries annihilated Since the fight in Hampton Roads its naval supremacy has passed out of the realm of facts into that of traditions. Alas! that so much that is pleasant and convivied should vanish with it. No more at Guildhall banquets or county dinners will the toast of "Our er week, which is thought to be the lowest point it | Wooden Walls" wake the cehoes with stentoian and self-congratulatory cheers

It will be seen from what passed in Parliament that in the coming age. of iron English raingloriousness still hopes to maintain its superiority at sea. We will not stop to discuss how far this expectation is well founded. To time we may safely leave the solution of the question. We would observe, however, that it is but poor evidence of confidence in the future when the ground on which the English Parliament is urged to the reconstruction of its navy by the speakers on this occasion is apprehended danger from this country. Danger of what? We have enough to excupy us at home, without seeking to carry aggression into the territories of other governments. Neither are we so unnatural as to imitate the example set us of seeking a pretext to cut the throats of our own kindred. John Bull need: not be afraid of us. We prefer feeding him to

fighting him. This fear of us, however, is marely put on It is not visions of Yankee Merrimaes and Manitors that disturb the slumbers of our English cousins. They know well that it is not our interest to pick a quarrel with them. But they are not so sure of the continuance of the same pacific disposition on the part of their imperial neighbor. The Gallic cock has begun to crow rather loud since the news of the sea fight in Hampton Roads and the nerves of the braggarts who bullied us when our hands were tied have become painfully sensitive. They have suddenly awakened to the consciousness of the fact that whilst they have been theorizing on ironplated war vessels and batteries France bas been silently multiplying them. She has at present about three times the force of both that England, with all her boasted resources in iron and engineering skill, can command: Were war to break out between the two countries to-morrow, there would be nothing to prevent the French steaming up the Thames and shelling and capturing London.

This is one of the first points of the great American revolution. It has exposed to the maritime governments of Europe the weakness and unreliability of their present navies. It will soon lay bare, in the same unpleasant manner, the feeble points of their political systems. The ordeal through which democracy is passing here will necessarily have the effect of purifying and fortifying it abroad. Once our domestic troubles are at an end, the political anxieties of foreign governments regth. Our first war of independence set rolling the ball of revolution in Europe. The English and French journalists and politicians, who are continually speering at "the fruitless character" of our present struggle, will, perhaps, soon discover that it is not entirely basbor. The problem of a successful invasion is ren of consequences to themselves.

The Conservative Policy of the Admin-

We publish to-day two remarkable speeches delivered in Congress-one of them by Mr. Blair, of Missouri, and the other by Judge Thomas, of Massachusetts. The speech of Mr-Blair is important, not only on account of the sentiments if utters, but because it is an exposition of the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his dministration. The speech of Judge Thomas is admirable ofor its constitutional law, sound logic and overwhelming overthrow of the positions of the abolitionists. If Wendell Phillips and Charles Summer are the bane of Massachu-setts, Judge Thomastis the antidote. While we commend the whole of both speeches to the calm and carnest perusal of our readers, we would advert to two or three points worthy of pecial attention.

Mr. Blair, who is from a slaveholding State,

and well informed of the opinions of all classes

of the Southern community, declares that it is fallacious to call the insurrection a "slaveolders' rebellion." If such were the fact, two divisions of the army could have suppressed it without difficulty. In fact, the negroes themselves could easily put down the two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders. But the truth s, that it is the non-slaveholding whites of the South whe are the rebels, and that not from any love of slavery, but from the natural an tagonism of the white race to the idea of equality and amalgamation involved in emancipationthe very same sentiment which prompts the States of the Northwest to pass laws prohibiting the settlement of negroes among their population. Mr. Blair orgues, therefore, that it is the negro question, and not the slavery question which has produced the rebellion. It was the fear that Mr. Lincoln would emandipate the slaves which led them to take up arms. Hence Mr. Lincoln, in his recent message to Congress. endeavors to remove their apprehensions. He repudiates the idea of a forced emancipation and proposes that it shall only be accomplished by the voluntary act of the people of the Southern States; Congress merely passing a law to assist them in the shape of compensation. The policy of the President is to colonize them when emancipated: and Mr. Blair suggests Mexico and Central America as the proper region for them, not only on account of climate, but because the population of these countries have no natural antipathy to the black race. He says if the republicans had proclaimed this policy of Mr. Lincoln we should not have had the rebellion, and if it were even now recognized by Congress it would save the blood of many of our soldiers, and bring back peace and good will. With great truth he observes:-"It.was not love for the King, but impatience engendered by the senseless riger of the Puritans, that brought back Charles II. to England. If the pro-slavery democracy is restored to power, it will be by similar folly on the part of the most extreme opponents of stavery." Mr. Blair goes on to contend that "we cannot subjugate the seceded States without maintaining a vast army and without changing the very form of our government." He asks: "How long would it be endured by the Northern people that a war should be waged upon the people of their own race at the South to make the blacks their equals?" He exposes the absurdity of the whole-business by remarking that when Northern men go South their prejudice against slavery ceases; and the soldiers will be po exception to the rule. On the contrary, " our troops should permanently settle in the South the blacks would only change masters, of twhich there are certain symptoms already. These are sound and sensible vier rs, from

which we dissent only on one point, an A that is the colonization plan. There is no ' accessity for it. The labor of the negroes is seeded in the coston and sugar States. The lab or of the white man cannot sapply it; and it would be extreme folly to deprive the coun' my of such an immense laboring population. If there must be emancipation, let the State 'that decrees former musters, and let vagrant l: aws, compelling to labor, be enacted, and le at fair rates of wages be established. This wor ald not be better for the negross, but infinitel; , better for the planters, who are now bound to support them in old age and in sickness as w ell as in health. In the event of amancipation r ome such system as this should be adopted as a substitute. To give the blacks the same p olitical privileges and franchises as the whites of the South, and make them equally free, is an absurdity of which nobody dreams but Utopian abolitionists like Greeley and So inner or Phillips and Garrison.

Equally important is, the speech of Mr Thomas on the constitutional question. He shows that this is a war for the constitution and not a war to over! hrow it. He completely refutes the doctrine of Sumner, that the State organizations can be, destroyed, and that States have forfeited their existence by rebellion ; for "there is nothing in the doctrines of secession more disloyal to the constitution and more fatal to the Union than the doctrine of State suicide. It is the gospel of anarchy, the philosophy of dissolution." The constitution has a door for States to come in, but none for a State e go out. An ordinance of secession has no legal force, and is wholly void. A State cannot commit treason: only persons can commit it. A State cannot be indicted. "You cannot," says Burke, "indict a whole people." The loyal citisens in the Southern States are not enemies. and cannot be treated as such under any general law. A broad distinction ought to be made between the leaders and those who have been forced into the rebellion. The duties of allegiance and protection are reciprocal. The feder ral government has not fulfilled its part, and has no right to be too exacting about the part which Southern citizens, under such circumstances, ought to have done. Hence the whole sale sweeping confiscation proposed is not only unconstitutional, but manifestly unjust. Such is Mr. Thomas' train of argument. There is one sentence in his speech which deserves to be written in letters of gold. It is this :- 'in seeking to change the constitution by force of arms we become the rebels we are striving to subdae." Let Greeley and Phillips, Sumper and the other leaders of the revolutionary abolition faction at the North "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest." They are robels of the blackest type. Let them beware of the consequences

THE CASE OF GEN. STONE,-It is contrary to every principle of justice and of public policy to keep Gen. Storie in continuous confinement, without giving him a trial or even preferring charges against him. If he is guilty of any offence, let him be tried, convicted and punished even to the extreme penalty of the law. If he is not guilty, let him be dispharged, and let gramme is one of eich promise.

him take his place in the army. He desires to fight for the flag at Yorktown. Good officers are not very plentiful. Let him have a fair trial at once. It is the wish of Gen. McClellan, his superior officer, and there can be no good reason for refusing it. The speech of Mr. McDougall in Congress, which we published yesterday, is deserving of public attention. For every injustice done now there will be a day of reckoning hereafter.

OUR TWO REPUBLICAN FACTIONS AND THEIR IN-TRIGUES AT ALBANY.—There is a very mysterious controversy going on between the Tribune and Times' in regard to our Metropolitas Health bill, and the officers to be appointed and the spoils, to be divided under it. The Tribune thinks it but little short of a public outrage that the Mayor of New York and the Mayor of Brooklyn are to be excluded from this new board of health, while the Times contends that there is no earthly necessity for their appointment on the board. The innocess eader of both or either of those journals is doubtless puzzled to make out the meaning of all this earnest argumentation upon this bus ness; but we think we can very easily solve the

The republican party of New York is under going a crystalization into two hostile fac--the one looking to Mr. Secretary Seward for the mext Presidency, and the other to Mr Secretary Chase. The "Little Villains" of the Times, from sheer hostility to Greeley, have pinned their faith to the coattail of Mer Sew ard; and Philosopher Greeley, not yet having had full satisfaction against Mr. Seward, falls logically into "the ring" of the Chase feetlon to which, also, Mayor Opdyke and Mr. Collector Barney very naturally belong. To cities of these republican factions the spoils and plunder of this new health board will be worth having for future partisan operations and here we reach the milk of the coconnut

Hon. Henry Jeremy Diddler Raymond is intriguing for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Preston King, whose terms will soon expire. Hon. Philosopher Greeley: while he would become decidedly wrathy is charged with any intrigue upon the subject still has, me doubt, a kind of a glimmering idea that horisthe very man to fill the place of Preston King, and that Raymond is nothing but an impudent little nincomposp. We need not proceed any further with our or The reader, from what we have said, will see the wheel within the wheel at each end of the axletree of this Metropolitan Health bill. It is a tempest in a tempet; but, for all that, we shall have, probably, a little thunder and lightning from it Before it is ended.

THE ARREST OF MR. EX-SECRETARE CAME A NEW SUBJETS FOR CONGRESS.—The arrest the other day in Milladelphia, at the instance Mr. Pierce Eatler, of Hon. Sinsa Cameron, late Secretary of War, on the charge of the false imprisonment of said Batter by said Cameron in Rort Lafayatte, is a very interesting and suggestive affair. We see from this proceeding that, if General Cameron may be arrested, triedland punished in this case, he may be in a hundred others, more or less, andtha hereafter Mr. Secretary Seward and Mr. Secretary Stanton may be subjected to an andless accession of such troublesome prosecuti This initiative experimental arrest of Mr. Cameron, then, clearly suggests a bill of indemnity, or something of that sort, on the part of Congress. In fact, in the absence of any such intervention in behalf of the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet of the War and State de partments, we may expect, by and by, from this example of Mr. Pierce Butler, a regular offensive campaign from the State prisoners liberated from Fort Lafayette, Fort Warren the old Capitol building at Washington and other places, and that the Abbe McMaster certain Baltimere Police Commissioners, cer tain late members of the Maryland Legislature, the late Governor Morehead, of Kenposed Knights of the Golden Circle, and a host of others, will form a perfect army of prosecutors, with the right wing headed by the inextinguishable and accomplished Mrs. Greenhow and the inappeasable and fascinating Mrs. Morris. The subject, therefore clearly calls for the intervention of Congress or the Supreme Court, or for the action of both, as soon as

"ROGES CORRESPONDENCE AND SWINDLING EXrass."-We invite the attention of our readers to the beautiful disclosures on this subject, in another part of this paper, from the St. Louis Democrat. It will thus be seen that, while some of the late pretentious descriptions of battles published in the New York Tribune and World are bogus, counterfeit, spurious-mere tricks to obtain a little credit upon false pretences—we have, on the other hand, the most conclusive evidence that the battle field letters of the New York HERALD rany be traced to our industrious and enterpri sing correspondents in person on the battle field . The proof against our contemporaries and in our vindication is perfectly conclusive. Or readers will thus perceive that, while the ! AERALD may be relied upon as a genuine new spaper, some of our noisiest contemporaries are but jackdaws in borrowed plumage.

CORPORATION ADVESTISING-THE POST AND THE TRIBUNE .- The Et ening Post is an advocate of that comfortable o ld plan for the spoilsmen. of limiting the Corp oration advertising to our city newspapers of the smallest circulation. This is quite natur al; for the Post is one of this class, and has a cl ronic hankering for a slice, with some of the rich stuffing, of the public goose. Greeley , however, who is a vegetarian, corns to look 1 apon the subject in that light, and, as a guard lian of the public interests, pleads the sound doc trine that the Corporation advertising should be given to our public journals of the large st circulation. It is simply a case between the spoilsmen and the people; and so glad are 'we in this instance to find him on the right side, notwithstanding all his curious kinks and cryschets, that we second the motion of

THE "BLOODY DAY" IN BALTIMORE.—The Common Counc of Battimore have requested the citizens of that city to display the national flag from the housetops and the shipping in that port on Saturday next, April 19, "as a manifestation of gratitude for their deliverance from the dangers which threatened on that day to destroy their city and State, on the occasion of the passage of troops through the city to protect the capital of the United

WINTER GARDEN.-Mr. T. B. Jackson, the treasurer at this establishment, takes his first benefit to night. J. S. Clark and the clever comedionne, Miss Sarah Stevone, will lend their services of this occasion. The ore